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Group of 8 Presidential Summit Set for Oct

PY2908184488 Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] The presidents of the countries comprising the Group of Eight will address the foreign debt, drug trafficking, economic integration, and the impact of protectionism on the region during a meeting they will hold in Punta del Este at the end of October. Sources close to the meetings, which will be attended by the Argentine, Brazilian, Colombian, Mexican, Peruvian, Venezuelan, and Uruguayan presidents, have said that Panama will not attend unless there is a change in its internal political situation.

The sources said that technical advisers of the Group of Eight are analyzing documents, which will be adjusted by the foreign ministers of the group. The Punta del Este summit will be attended by observers of ALADI, SELA, ECLA, and other economic and integration organizations.

Radio Carve has learned that the presidents will try to approach the foreign debt issue from a new viewpoint, based on the premise that development calls for an inflow of new capital. The region's foreign debt surpasses $420 billion.

Drug trafficking will also be on the summit's agenda.

Tripartite Agreement To Fight Drugs Signed

PY2908002688 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Aug 88 p 8

[Text] Brasilia—According to an agreement yesterday among Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina signed by Brazilian Justice Minister Paulo Brossard, Argentine Interior Minister Enrique Carlos Nosiglia, and Uruguayan Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano, the three countries will have police attaches in each other's embassies. The federal police departments of the three countries met at the same time to draft a memorandum of understanding for the joint fight against drug trafficking. Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma was present at these meetings.

The tripartite agreement to fight drug trafficking began to take shape during a meeting in Buenos Aires in April this year. According to the Argentine minister, no single country in the world is prepared to combat alone the spectacular growth of drug consumption. Brossard, in turn, said that agreements and conventions on the matter will be signed at future meetings of the three countries.

According to Police Chief Romeu Tuma, the first decision of the three countries was to mount an international operation to combat the illicit drug trade. Tuma announced that there will be a new meeting of the allies in Bogota next week. The police attaches at the embassies will be in charge of providing information for joint action by the three countries on this front.

In Buenos Aires, before departing for Brasilia, the interior ministers of Argentina and Uruguay, Enrique Nosiglia and Antonio Marchesano, respectively, praised the three countries' efforts to coordinate action against drug trafficking.

Minister Nosiglia, who was accompanied by Argentine Federal Police Chief Juan Angel Pirker, said alternative production activities will be studied for countries such as Bolivia, whose peasant economy is dependent on the production of coca. According to Nosiglia, Brazil and Argentina do not produce the drug, but their countries are used for the transport of drugs to other countries.

Minister Antonio Marchesano recalled that drug traffickers do not respect borders, and this makes it necessary for countries to join efforts to combat the illicit trade.

Cuba

Rodriguez on L.A. Economic Integration, Debt

FL2908195488 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1416 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] The process of integration is long and full of problems, but it is little by little taking root in Latin America. The sense of unity is materializing, said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, in statements made to the Uruguayan paper BRECHA. Asked about Cuba's position with regard to the present Latin American situation, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that our country has an active and increasing participation. Cuba is participating in a different manner. It does not do so directly in the OAS, but in SELA and the other regional forum, which is the Economic Commission for Latin America, ECLA, said the high-ranking official.

In the interview, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also referred to the options open to the Latin American countries to be rid of the yoke of the foreign debt. The dramatic situation created by the crisis of the foreign debt makes us advance and will make us advance. Without realizing it, we are approaching a moment in which the solution will only be possible through consensus and by correcting the situation, no matter what.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reiterated that the situation is getting worse and may become unmanageable. He stressed that the problem with the economy is political, and must be solved by governments through political means. He also stated that the situation is maturing in a positive manner, although for the wrong reasons.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez repeated that the project of unity is essential and stated that if we do not join forces we will not be able to realize our historical goal. Nations are demanding it now.

Efforts Urged To Clear Nuevitas Port Congestion

FL2908133788 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Report by Mario Molina]

[Excerpts] The port state of emergency requires serious efforts, flexibility, and organization in all areas of the port-transportation internal economy network. Most of the merchandise to be unloaded and transported to receiving centers in only 30 days is located in Cienfuegos, Havana, Santiago de Cuba, and Nuevitas.

The situation at Nuevitas will worsen if efficiency is not applied and the workers of Nuevitas do not fulfill their slogan of unloading everything that arrives and transporting more than what is unloaded. More than 60,000 tons of merchandise is sitting in the warehouses and holding yards of Nuevitas. The products most affected by the congestion in Nuevitas are 6,000 tons of metals, 1,700 tons of wire, 5,000 tons of coal, 1,000 tons of malt for the Tinima Brewery, and 3,000 tons of sunflower and soya. However, this is not all. The ships docked in Nuevitas have another 9,000 tons of products on board. [passage omitted]

The problems of the transportation workers are known. They are having difficulties with spare parts, batteries, and tires. It is also evident that they do not take advantage of their capabilities in the amount of time available. They do not work as extensively at night as they could. [passage omitted]

If port and transportation workers can maintain their high spirit, the challenge will be extended to the domestic economy and, above all, to the units that have the largest volume of merchandise to unload: the Sugar and Construction Ministries, Sime [Steelworking Industry Ministry], CEATM [State Committee for Technical and Material Supply], and the FAR and Agriculture Ministries.

The congested warehouses and the ships detained at ports affect the national economy. It is time once again for Cuban ports to be hotbeds of activity.

Haiti

Reorganization Planned for Education Office

FL2908174188 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] We remind listeners that a decree from the military government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy shuts down the National Office for Mass Participation and Popular Education [Ofis Nasyonal pou Patisipasyon avek Edkiasyon Popile], ONPEP, which long ago used to be called ONAAC [National Office for Literacy and Community Action]. The military government has shut this body down so it can be reorganized. However, ONPEP's employees are still employed. They are still at the disposal of the Ministry of Education (?until) around 30 September. A commission has been formed. This commission will submit a report to the Ministry of Education with a view to this important reorganization, for this restructuring of ONPEP.

There is a press release from the Ministry of Education regarding this matter. We will read it for you: The Ministry of Education invites all ONPEP employees to an important meeting at 0900 today, Monday, at the ONPEP headquarters on Delmas 71, Ruelle (Chretien), Number 2. That means the meeting has already begun. The press release is signed by Brigadier General Cecilio Dorce.

Peasants Mistreated at Army Barracks in Hinche

FL2708153288 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Excerpts] At the very moment when the nation's highest authorities are seizing the slightest occasion to proclaim themselves the champions of human rights throughout the Americas, they have tortured and mistreated peasants with the greatest cruelty at the barracks in Hinche, just because the peasants are demanding a minimum of well-being and social services, to which the peasants feel they are entitled because they pay taxes left and right.

According to the eight peasants arrested on Friday, 19 August, in Abrio, a communal section of Hinche, they underwent cruel treatment and torture worthy of a concentration camp. Not only were the peasants forced to beat one another brutally during the 3 days they spent in the hellhole of a prison in Hinche, but they accuse Colonel David of having torn out one of the peasant's beards with his own hands. This peasant quickly lost consciousness.

Peasant (Antoine Saintina) was beaten severely, and they ruptured both his eardrums. We will continue with the list of the people and the mistreatment to which they were subjected. A press release we received from the Papaye Peasants Movement [MPP] lists the eight people arrested and mistreated at the barracks in Hinche and what doctors found had been done to them. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] [Passage omitted] What about Friday evening, when you arrived at the barracks? What was that like?

[First speaker] They just took our names. They only harassed us. They just said: We are going to stomp the MPP; but they didn't do anything to us on Friday. [passage omitted] On Saturday, they beat me, beat me, beat me. [repeats himself] [passage omitted] Then David came and started pulling my beard off my face and throwing it on the ground. [passage omitted]

[Second speaker] Colonel Serge David asked if we were against the military government. (?Since) we were being beaten we said no, we are not against the military government. (?He said) if we came back here a second time, he would not beat us again. He would take us directly to the cemetery. [passage omitted]

[First speaker] [Passage omitted] Something else we can tell you about the MPP: They said this business of the MPP and our letting Chavannes mess around with our minds—They said that Chavannes was messing with our heads and organizing us so that he could become rich. They said, couldn't we see that all of Chavannes' family was well-off, whereas we were poor and getting poorer? They said, what did we see in this business? They said that if we did not drop this business, it was not going to take us far. The lieutenant appeared and told us that as long as he lived he would not allow that MPP business to go on. He said that after this once, if we appeared before him a second time, they would execute us. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, reaction has begun pouring in from all over, (?and from) members of MPP groups in several places. We have press releases from the group in (Marmont) and (Zabrico), two communal sections, in which they say they are very indignant about these repressive acts the Army has committed against their brothers at the barracks in Hinche. There is also a note from the MPP's coordinating body protesting these arbitrary acts and calling on all people's organizations to stand up and defend their rights—their right to organize and to assemble freely. [passage omitted]

We remind listeners that Colonel David said in an interview with a local correspondent that he had not torn any beard off any peasant's face, and that he had not tortured any peasants. However, the peasants, in statements to the press, affirm that he did. [passage omitted]

Church Protests Mistreatment

FL2908210288 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] The church in the diocese of Hinche protests the mistreatment of the peasants from Abrio by the military in Hinche. Here is what the note says:

Msgr Laroche, the bishop for our diocese, is in Rome. We who are replacing him have been following closely all the calamities befalling the peasants of Abrio. Today we are speaking out for the church on this matter. We were shocked to see how they were arrested without a warrant and taken to Hinche tied up like criminals. At the barracks in Hinche, while in the custody of the Army, they were beaten and mistreated. Their beards were even torn off. We wonder if some of them are not even going to remain damaged for the rest of their lives because of blows they received to the head, the eyes, and the ears.

There is nothing that can justify this violence. God cannot possibly approve of this. God cannot possibly approve of the beating of these peasants from the diocese whom we know well, who are working day and night to bring their brothers and sisters out of darkness and give them some hope in life. We condemn these barbaric acts with all our strength, and we say as much in the name of God.

We were also shocked to hear about the arrest of Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, the founder of the MPP. Jean-Baptiste has long been the director of Caritas in our diocese. He is the child of peasants who after completing his studies outside his milieu found the strength to come back to live among his fellow peasants in order to help them. The church in this diocese has great respect for him and appreciates the work he is doing in the community.

At the last symposium in the diocese in 1987, God's people said: We are a peasant diocese amid peasants. All true Haitians should be happy to hear peasants ask for schools, dispensaries, and drinking water. This is the least of a man's rights, the most basic of rights. Those responsible for the peasant sector in society should sit down with the peasants to see how soon they can satisfy these demands. Instead, they stomp them for asking. Certain people are always talking about democracy. Democracy never entails mistreatment and violence, regardless of a person's opinion. The church will never condone acts of repression, nor will it ever condone any form of violence.

All of you who are suffering after all the mistreatment to which you were subjected: We in the church are firmly on your side in the struggle you are waging. To all our peasant brothers, we say: Do not be afraid. Do not be afraid. Your big brother Jesus is with you.

That is the position of the church in the diocese of Hinche following the mistreatment and brutal beating of peasants from Abrio by the military at the barracks in Hinche in the central plateau.

Jamaica

Five Top Leaders Resign From Workers Party

FL2908170888 Bridgetown CANA in English 1633 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 29, CANA—The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), already split by differences over ideology and future direction, has been plunged into further crisis ahead of its fourth congress with the resignation of five more top members. This has brought to six the number of either Central Committee or Political Bureau members who have left the party in less than two weeks. All have cited disaffection with the WPJ's adherence to Marxism-Leninism and their General Secretary Trevor Munroe was intent on keeping the party on that ideological track.

The new resignations have come from Central Committee members Lambert Brown, Douglas Combell, Derek Gordon, Tony Harriot, and Barry Chavannes. All, except Gorton, also sat on the party's Political Bureau.

Additionally, Brown was the first vice president of the fast-growing University and Allied Workers Union (UAUW), the WPJ's labour arm. It was not immediately clear whether he had left that post.

These resignations, and that last week of another long-standing Central Committee Member, Don Robotham, have put the WPJ further into a spin not long before its congress on September 9.

The WPJ has being going through a sharp internal debate over the past two years as it, like much of the left in the Caribbean, has lost ground in the wake of the collapse of the Grenada revolution in 1983. Some members argued that the WPJ should drop its strict adherence to Marxism-Leninsm, but the resignednees that Munroe was intent on blocking such move that would lead to the creation of a board-based party. [sentence as received]

"We are now satisfied that you are not prepared as a Marxist Leninst to coexist on equal terms with the party with anyone of genuinely independent mind and outlook," the five said in a joint letter to Munroe.

The group said that we had "blinded ourselves to the dangers and defects of the Marxist-Leninist type of party and way of thinking even after the events of Grenada" when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed during a leadership dispute within his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Munroe has not responded publicly to the latest resignations, issues at the congress.

"The resignations from Don (Robotham) is further reason why members should be encouraged to come to the fourth congress, give their views without fear or favour and take the necessary decisions in a democratic way," said the leader of the 11-year-old party.

Although launched in 1977, with a base mainly among University of the West Indies intellectuals, the WPJ's roots go back several years, originally as a study group and then as the Workers Liberation League (WLL).

Montserrat

Government To Sell Planes To Pay Debts

FL2908150188 Bridgetown CANA in English 2128 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, Aug 27, CANA—The Montserrat Government announced Saturday that it is selling its two aircraft in an attempt to cover debts.

A statement by the Ministry of Communications and works said that the 19-seater Twin Otter will be sold to cover the 2.5 million dollar debt to Liat, an airlines owned by Caribbean Community governments. The statement said that negotiations were continuing with officials of the regional airlines in an effort to have acquire the plane. It said Montserrat anticipated that the deal will be finalised by month end.

The statement also said that a nine-seater Islander belonging to the government will be sold to cover a debt to the Royal Bank of Canada. The statement did not say how money is owed to the financial institution.

The government had already announced the closure of the operations of the Montserrat Aviation Services (MAS) in Antigua and Barbuda which processed passengers to the island, and that the operations of the company here have been downgraded to one of handling and airlines reservation.

The decision by the government to close down the operations of the company has been met with criticism from the main opposition National Development Party (NDP) whose leader, Bertrand Osborne, will table a motion in parliament at its next sitting concerning the operations of the airlines company. The party is also planning a public meeting for Thursday next week at which "the MAS and other issues will be disclosed", a party statement said Saturday.

Trinidad and Tobago

Security Official on Police Drug Involvement

FL2908152288 Bridgetown CANA in English 1838 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 27, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago officials are attempting to crack down on both coming in at sea and the tempting bribes offered to police and others officials by illegal drug traffickers, government and Coast Guard officials said.

This week, national security junior minister, Joseph Toney said his ministry would welcome Trinidadians making reports on police officers involved in the drug industry. Speaking to party supporters in South Trinidad, Toney said the National Security Ministry would support any reports made by members of the public "in the know".

"You'll have seen, over the last two months or so, a general reshuffling of officers in different police stations.

"I am not saying it is as a result of any drug related matter," Toney said.

"But what I am saying, if you have information that police officers are on the payroll of drug pushers and drug barons, please bring that information and I can assure you that the necessary steps will be taken."

Speaking Friday night, Coast Guard Commander Richard Kelshall said his men had been battling both bribes and threats to themselves and their families from the increasing cadre of drug dealers. Kelshall said some 272 anti-narcotic patrols a year had been in operation and 326 had been interecepted by the night patrols. As the Coast Guard approached, Kelshall said many boats dumped their illicit cargo overboard.

"Although prosecutions do not result, it is clear that hundreds of kilos of illicit drugs are being prevented from reaching our shores," Kelshall said.

Addressing an anniversary ceremony in North West Trinidad, Kelshall said his special naval unit had made it through another year of night patrols as "the spectre" of the drug trade increased.

Whilst stating the advantages of tapping all the resources of the local defence forces, Kelshall boasted that it had been the Coast Guard which had made the biggest cocaine bust in this country's history when this year it found some 5.5 kilograms of the drug with a TT 10 million dollar (one TT dollar; 23.5 U.S. cents) street value.

54th Legislature 'Automatically Installed'

FL2908164888 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1458 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX)—The 54th legislature was automatically installed last night after the 6 July elections in 251 districts were approved by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies' Electoral College.

According to an internal rule of the Congress, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will thus be able to give his sixth and last government report on 1 September now that the college has approved half the legislature plus one.

The PRI faction has a majority of the electoral districts. As of 0030, the PRI election results in 186 districts had been approved, after 14 days of arduous work on the part of the Electoral College. The PAN, National Action Party, will be the second largest political force in the 54th legislature, while the parties comprising the National Democratic Front have been victorious in 26 districts.

During the fifth reading of the reports discussed at the permanent session of the Electoral College, which resumed this afternoon after a 12-hour recess, eight more districts were approved in favor of the PRI.

Among the presumed deputies that passed the final verification in their districts are:

Esquipolas David of the 1st district in Chihuahua, Jose Murat of the 1st district in Oaxaca, Eloy A. Garcia of the 6th district of Oaxaca, Artemio Meixueiro of the 6th district in Oaxaca, Luis Rene Martinez of the 7th district in Mexico, Mauricio Valdes of the 17th district in Mexico, and Javier Culebro of the 13th district of Chiapas. Their approval raised the number of districts approved to 251. The last person approved was Areli Madrid Tovilla Gonzalez of the 9th district in Chiapas.

It is expected that the fifth reading of the reports and discussion on these will end this morning. Only five more reports are pending approval, for the 1st, 3d, and 5th districts of Durango and the 10th districts of Guerrero and Mexico.

After the reports are approved, the Electoral College will proceed to the remaining districts.

Consumer Goods Prices To Drop 3-10 Percent

PA2908124588 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 24 Aug 88 pp 1, 3

[Article by Juan Guzman G.]

[Excerpt] Yesterday Vicente Bortoni, president of the National Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), and Jorge Sanchez, president of the Labor Congress (CT), announced that beginning on 1 September, 4,000 basic consumer items, including soft drinks, will be reduced in price by between 3 and 10 percent in a new attempt to fight inflation.

In a separate statement, Javier Bonilla Garcia, technical secretary of the Commission for Follow-Up and Evaluation of the Economic Solidarity Pact [Comision de Seguimiento y Evaluacion del Pacto de Solidaridad Economica], rejected the possibility that a fall in prices would provoke shortages or discourage production; otherwise, he said, businessmen would not have agreed to lower prices, and "now we can only hope that they will keep their promises."

Meanwhile, Juan Moises Calleja, CTM [Confederation of Mexican Workers] legal counsel and labor representative on the commission, said that not 4,000 but 6,000 items would be subject to price cuts, beginning on the 1st day of next month. He added that progress made as a result of the pact would soon be widely reported.

Both leaders and the officials cited above were interviewed after the meeting of the Commission for Follow-Up and Evaluation of the Economic Solidarity Pact. They said that prices would drop an average of 3 percent, although some products—including cars—will drop in price by about 7, 8, or 10 percent.

Bortoni said that with regard to essential items—mainly foodstuffs—"we cannot afford to cut the price of every item by 3 percent. However, the majority of these items will sell for 4.5 percent less, while others, such as meat, eggs, and milk, will not be reduced in price, because there is nothing left to cut."

On a different subject, Bortoni denied that the Economic Solidarity Pact responds to IMF guidelines, as stated by a number of independent trade unions, and he explained that the pact was devised because "we are made desperate" by rampant inflation.

He also acknowledged that some businesses had reduced their productive capacity by 20, 30, or 40 percent because "there is no market," and he pointed out that "private business has faith in the government; if investments have not been sufficient, it is because there is no one to buy the product." [passage omitted]

El Salvador

Duarte To Resume Official Duties 'This Week'

PA2908200588 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Sources close to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte have said that the president will resume his duties as president this week. According to the reports, the president will leave the intensive care unit and will return to the Presidency. While not mentioning a date, Eduardo Colindres, presidential public relations and protocol secretary, said that the president's health has greatly improved. This week, Duarte will personally handle some government duties. Colindres said that the president has fully recovered from the crisis he experienced 15 days ago.

[Begin recording] [Colindres] The president, fortunately, has recovered from the effects of the chemotherapy. This week he has been handling state affairs from his residence. He will probably go to his office to do some work.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] handling government affairs this week?

[Colindres] He is directly handling the government's affairs. The vice president and the president are coordinating things. However, the person leading the government is President Duarte. [end recording] [passage omitted]

FMLN Berates Arrival of U.S. Ambassador Walker

PA3008010788 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The filibustering U.S. Ambassador William Walker has arrived in El Salvador. He arrived in the midst of rains, and I do not mean the rains that have left thousands of Salvadorans homeless over the past few days. I am referring to the rain of failures the U.S. counterinsurgency plan has encountered.

Well, William Walker has arrived, but as a pirate shipwrecked with Ronald Reagan's warmongering policies, and thus up to his neck in water. The first thing he will see if he lives is the dog fight between Christian Democrats, oligarchs, generals, and colonels who are washing their dirty linen in public, what with mutual accusations of corruption. It would be too much to ask them to do their washing with the heavy rains we are having, but Mr Ambassador should not worry. If he behaves well and creates further dissension within the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] and the Army, if he puts his foot in his mouth with his statements, and if he adds fuel to the revolutionary situation in the country, we may even dedicate one of our 'Subversive Macaw' programs [a comedy program] to him, which is something we have not done for other ambassadors who we have only mentioned as second-rate figures. We would do this in honor of his name.

We must, however, beg Ambassador Walker to forgive our lack of warmth in welcoming him. We will only throw this little homemade grenade at him.

Guatemala

URNG's Monsanto on Economic Measures

PA2908214788 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1955 GMT 29 Aug 88

["Excerpt" of news conference with URNG leader Commander Pablo Monsanto and unidentified reporters after Monsanto's meeting with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in Managua on 29 August—recorded]

[Text] [Monsanto] At present, there is a democratic people's movement in Guatemala that opposes President Vinicio Cerezo's economic measures. These measures, which have affected a majority of our people markedly, had to be taken by President Cerezo as the result of pressure from other power factions, such as the oligarchy, the most reactionary sectors of the Army, and some private business groups, all of which oppose any government measure to weaken the position of Guatemalan workers and peasants. [sentence as heard] The government has yielded to these pressures. In view of this, the people's democratic movement has initiated a struggle that we fully support. We think President Cerezo must make good on his pledge to Guatemalan workers' representatives.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] will you carry out your plans to contact other countries?

[Monsanto] Of course. We are particularly interested in visiting all countries willing to let us discuss the situation in Guatemala, as we did with President Arias in Costa Rica and President Ortega today. In addition, we want to express our willingness to prevent the peace initiative from dying in Central America and help it become a reality to avoid suffering. We are negotiating with Central American and other governments. For the time being, however, we cannot reveal any information on this because no specific results have yet been achieved.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Monsanto] We are sure that, just as there were honest, progressive soldiers in the Guatemalan Army in the past, there have now emerged other men in uniform who want to serve the Guatemalan people and support development projects in line with national independence and a truly democratic, pluralist plan that we could carry out with the government.

Teachers, Parents Protest Economic Measures

PA2908205388 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Approximately 3,000 primary and secondary school teachers from Guatemala Department today asked President Vinicio Cerezo's administration to lift the economic measures "that are impoverishing the people."

The teachers, accompanied by parents, marched today through the main streets of Guatemala City. The march ended in front of the government palace, where the protestors demanded that President Cerezo heed "the people's demands."

The teachers, who carried placards protesting the government's economic policy, for the first time joined the protests that other labor groups throughout the country have been staging.

During the hour-long demonstration, the teachers asked the government to establish price controls for staple items, to repeal the increase in fuel prices, and to decide whether it is "with the rich or with the poor." [passage omitted]

Nicaragua

Ortega on U.S. Policy, Cease-Fire Extension

PA2908212788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1746 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega following a session of the second meeting of Latin American Indian parliamentarians at the Olof Palme Convention Center in Managua—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...meeting of Indian parliamentarians. Nobody can question our history, nobody can question the demands of the Indians; of ourselves, that is, because we are the fruit of a history full of deep upheavals and shaken by a bloody colonial period.

Our independence from Spain and the influence that England exerted in the Nicaraguan Atlantic area did not result in full independence for our fatherland, it did not result in independence for our people. It resulted in independence for a few to subjugate the country to neocolonialism and imperialism and continue oppressing a majority of the Nicaraguan people. [Words indistinct] the oppressors and exploiters oppressed, exploited, and subdued the people.

With the revolution, we managed to really open up a genuine path to achieving complete independence, because we have been heading to—struggling until we achieve—complete independence. Complete independence will not exist as long as our countries are subjected to an unjust international economic order, as long as the United States tries to impose its policies. We are struggling to achieve complete independence.

This has cost us years of confrontation, years of pain and more suffering for our people because we were perhaps somewhat romantic when we thought that with the triumph of the revolution, the United States would leave Nicaragua alone and seek ways to reach an understanding.

However, this is a more profound problem. The liberation of people such as Nicaragua's calls for the liberation of other peoples who are subjugated and oppressed, especially in developing countries; that is, in the so-called Third World.

Thus, destroying the Nicaraguan revolution has become a major U.S. Government objective to guarantee its domination of developing countries, especially those in Latin America and the Caribbean. It aims to destroy chances for new revolutionary changes, to destroy aspirations of liberty, justice, and democracy for our peoples. When we say our peoples, we refer to that multiethnic relationship that is the reality of Latin America and the Caribbean. We are talking about more than 32 million Indians who have managed to preserve their values despite so many years of subjecting Latin American nations to a process of economic, political, social, and cultural distortion and subjugation.

It has taken over 54,000 Nicaraguan victims to defend what was gained on 19 July 1979. It has taken over $12.2 billion in direct and indirect damage to the economy and to the lives of the Nicaraguan people to defend our right to build this free, independent, and sovereign fatherland. We continue to face aggression. It is an aggression that in the past disregarded the existence of a repressive regime in our country. It disregarded past aggression because to speak about aggression is to speak about a country that has a full name: the United States of America.

For us the word aggression immediately means the United States of America. The United States has been invading and attacking Nicaragua since last century. The United States has forgotten about our social, political, and economic situation. It has forgotten about our own values and it has only acted according to its own interests and values. In the past, Indians were also disregarded by the invaders. Now this has changed, and that is why the Nicaraguan revolution is struggling to defend these changes and avoid returning to the past.

The United States insists on destroying the revolution. They continue drafting plans, carrying out actions against our country, carrying out actions along the border with Honduras—especially in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the territories of Yamales and (Capire)—training the mercenary forces.

The United States is mainly responsible, which does not diminish the responsibility of the Honduran Government. However, the United States is mainly responsible, because it is clear that if the United States were to change its attitude, the Honduran Government, as a subservient government to the United States, would immediately change its attitude. The United States has decided to turn Honduras into a base from which to attack Nicaragua. Reagan decided this in 1981, and we now have Honduras as a base from which to attack Nicaragua. We face the imminent danger of a greater confrontation on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua because the United States does not want to accept the defeat suffered by its interventionist forces. They refuse to accept that their policy has failed and therefore they are working to see to it that war breaks out on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan revolution has defended itself against the U.S. aggression promoted by the mercenary forces, which have been defeated and crushed. They want us to attack the Honduran Government. That would be the excuse for the United States to worsen the conflict and intervene with its forces in defense of Honduras. That is a danger for the Nicaraguan revolution because the U.S. Government does not accept peaceful solutions; they do not accept the international legal order; they do not accept the Esquipulas peace plan, which the Central American presidents signed; and they do not accept the Sapoa agreements, which the Nicaraguan Government signed with the so-called counterrevolutionary Directorate.

On the contrary, the Yankee government has been conspiring to kill those agreements and has rejected the role played by the Contadora and Support Groups, as well as the UN's efforts, the UN Security Council resolutions, and the ruling by the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

The United States ignores the legal order in order to attack people, such as the Nicaraguan people, who are struggling for their independence and self-determination. It also ignores the legal order when it must recognize its own indigenous cultures, those forces that used to own that territory and which were wiped out during colonial times. The United States, which now claims to be concerned for the Indians in Nicaragua, as it is preoccupied with the Indians in Nicaragua... [changes thought] this same country had never shown any concern for the Indians' situation in Nicaragua before. On the contrary, the United States was responsible for developing a system of oppression in Nicaragua that made Indians, above all, the victims of their exploitation, alienation, and discrimination. The United States does not want to admit this truth. It speaks for Nicaragua's Indians with a righteous attitude. [It is] a country that had the chance to do something for Nicaragua's Indians from the moment Nicaragua formally became independent from Spain in 1821. The United States had a great opportunity for more than 100 years, from 1821 to 1979. The various U.S. administrations had the chance to do something for Nicaragua's Indians, to do something for justice, for peace, for democracy in Nicaragua.

And what did the United States do in Nicaragua? It supported governments representing the interest of a class that oppressed and exploited the majority of Nicaraguans. It supported a Nicaraguan minority subjugated to the U.S. Government, docile to U.S. policy, totally committed to U.S. policy, which became richer at the expense of the entire Nicaraguan population, a population that was completely discriminated against. The Indians were unknown. The world did not know about Nicaraguan Indians. We must repeat this because it is true. It is the truth. Some Europeans who say they are worried about human rights, and some Americans who are also worried about human rights—the Yankee government itself—did not know there were Indians in Nicaragua. They ignored this. They knew there was a mass of workers who were exploited and oppressed by a regime that they themselves sustained and supported. That ended in Nicaragua with the coming of the revolution.

As I was telling you, friends who are gathered here in Managua for this second meeting, defending the revolution has been difficult. It has been difficult because it is clear that not only the interests of the revolution are at stake but also the interests of Nicaraguan society's entire multiethnic population and the interests of the people who see in the example of the Nicaraguan revolution an actual possibility for social, political, and economic change, a deep and real change. These people also see that it is possible to resist aggression, even when that aggression comes from a military and economic power such as the United States of America. Even when the aggression is of a military or economic nature, or when it consists of a slanderous campaign—an aggression of any sort—it has been proven throughout all these years, over 7 years and 7 months of aggression by the United States, that when people truly have power, and therefore history—and thus democracy—when power is truly of the people, for the people, and by the people, there is no human or material force capable of defeating them.

We insist on defending this revolution because we know we are committed to the peoples of the world. First, we are committed to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the peoples of Asia and Africa, and even the peoples of developed countries and the people of the United States. There is a great awareness of the misfortunes of the policies that their leaders have been using against developing countries.

We are committed in this true struggle for peace, democracy, and freedom; in this struggle that vindicates all Nicaraguans—the Nicaraguans in Monimbo, Subtiava, North Zelaya; the Miskitos, the Sumus, the Ramas; all Nicaraguans, all of the multiethnic population—because we are determined to attain peace. We have been firm defenders of the Esquipulas agreement. We have also

been firm defenders of the Sapoa agreement and of the participation of the Contadora and the Support Groups—comprised of Latin American countries—in these peace efforts, provided the internal affairs of Nicaraguans are respected.

Thus, we have understood the role of the Contadora and Support Groups—as long as those groups do not meddle in the internal affairs of our country, as long as their actions respect the international legal order, as long as solutions involving force and military actions are discarded, and as long as they search for negotiated solutions. This has been the role of the Contadora and Support Groups. In this same spirit, we also signed the Esquipulas agreement with the Central American presidents, seeking rapprochement to attain peace and democracy, because if there are no major changes in the economy regarding distribution of wealth, it will be very difficult to attain peace and, consequently, democracy.

Among other things we had invited—and we hereby ratify this invitation—the Central American presidents to meet and discuss peace and to continue working for peace, as we did last August in Guatemala and as we did last February in Costa Rica. Dialogue must continue among Central American governments. This has been and continues to be our invitation to the Central American governments. However, the U.S. Government is trying to boycott this dialogue by pressuring the Central American governments so this dialogue will not occur, because the U.S. Government does not want a dialogue with Nicaragua. We have also insisted on holding a dialogue with the U.S. Government, but it does not want to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua. Therefore, if the U.S. Government does not want to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua, then let us Central Americans hold a dialogue. We reiterate this invitation to the Central American presidents.

We have also been unilaterally declaring suspensions of offensive military operations, what are known as cease-fires. Taking advantage of this meeting, which, by chance, is taking place almost at the end of the month—today is 29 August and the deadline we had established for the suspension of offensive military operations—we state that the Nicaraguan Government will extend until 30 September—in other words for 1 more month—the suspension of military operations, which is known as a cease-fire.

This is to help the counterrevolutionary groups still in our territory attacking civilians and peasants, so they can turn in their weapons and seek amnesty. Otherwise the counterrevolutionaries will have to face rejection by the peasants. The Nicaraguan people, particularly the peasants in war zones, have correctly valued the results of this cease-fire and of this truce because this has given them the opportunity to produce more and better products.

Although the contras have been violating the truce, this has not caused the government to say: Well, the truce is over, let us resume military actions. They are the ones who are defeated by the peasants, they are the ones who, according to a survey in some rural areas, have completely lost because of their attitude.

Therefore, the Nicaraguan Government wishes to say that it is ready to comply with the agreements. For that reason, we feel that extending the cessation of offensive operations for the month of September is very important. It is not only important for the Nicaraguan people, but it is important to encourage all the other Central American governments to comply with the Esquipulas agreement. The Esquipulas peace plan was not made for Nicaragua. It was made for all of Central America. The Esquipulas peace plan was drafted, discussed, and signed by the Central American presidents for the specific purpose of finding a solution to the problem that all the Central American countries are experiencing, not just one specific country.

That some governments are complying with the peace plan more than others is something that the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission [CIVS] established last year when it assessed the peace plan here in Central America. The CIVS said that Nicaragua had complied more than any other country. We deem it very important that the CIVS participate again in order for the peace plan to continue being effective. We cannot verify our own actions. We cannot be the judges of our actions. We are referring to security matters alone.

We understand that domestic questions must be respected in each Central American country. We reiterate our proposal to Honduras, which is so afraid of the law, justice, and the International Court of Justice. If it is not willing to face the embarrassment of a condemnation by the ICJ, then it should begin by relocating all the contras who are being trained in Honduran territory. They should disarm them and relocate them.

We are willing to receive here all those interested in accepting amnesty. We are willing to relocate all those who want to settle elsewhere. We are willing to relocate all those who do not want to return to Nicaragua to help them settle in other countries. We are willing to establish a multinational force along the border with Honduras composed of representatives from countries that have agreed to participate, such as Spain, Canada, the FRG, and a country representing the Group of Eight. This would give us four countries that are members of commissions made up of civilian observers who would become established at the border area. After these commissions are formed—because, to be honest here, we do not trust the Hondurans' word; I mean the Honduran Government, not the Honduran people. We trust the word of the Honduran people but not the Honduran rulers'. When that multinational group is formed, at that moment Nicaragua would be willing to reach an out-of-court agreement with Honduras, but always with the

provision that Honduras and Nicaragua would both have the right to resort to the ICJ whenever they felt it was advisable. One cannot give up that right.

This is the struggle that the Nicaraguan people are fighting. It is a very difficult struggle. It is a struggle with much sacrifice that causes hardships for the Nicaraguan economy. I am not talking about the Nicaraguans' lives, which are invaluable. I am speaking of the Nicaraguan economy, which has been seriously affected by these years of war.

There are people who refuse to accept these historical facts and who refuse to accept that there have been changes. They claim that the Nicaraguan economy has failed simply because there is a revolution in Nicaragua. According to them, a revolution results in the immediate and automatic failure of the economy. This would lead us to the conclusion that there should be no changes in the world.

Where did the Yankee empire come from? From a revolution that ended in independence for the United States. They experienced years of economic and social chaos. They had their confrontations and they survived a civil war. The Nicaraguan economy did not fail as a result of the revolution; it failed because of U.S. aggression. If the United States had kept out of here after the triumph of the revolution, if the United States had allowed the Nicaraguan people to rebuild their own country—we are talking about national reconstruction—if they left us alone during that process of national reconstruction, then the Nicaraguan economy would never have failed. The Nicaraguan economy would have recovered.

Today, despite the problems created by the unjust international economic order, the foreign debt, and other similar problems, and if the United States had refrained from interfering in Nicaragua—from the economic and social viewpoint, from the viewpoint of distribution of wealth—the Nicaraguan economy would rank among the top in Central America and it would be one of the most important Latin American and Caribbean economies. This is what the Yankee government has always feared. This is why they have plotted against the revolution; this is why they launched this war against Nicaragua; this is why they implemented this terrorist policy against Nicaragua. And we have not seen the end of it yet.

At this moment in Panama, not Omar Torrijos' Panama but in the areas the United States continues to occupy, the United States is training several hundred mercenaries to carry out terrorist acts. The majority of these mercenary forces were taken out of Honduras and are now being trained at U.S. military bases in occupied Panamanian territory.

As I was saying, this Nicaraguan struggle is not only important for the Nicaraguan people, but also for the Latin American and Caribbean peoples and for developing countries. Therefore, this struggle is also important for the more than 32 million Indians who inhabit the Latin American and Caribbean nations. We have worked hard—following the triumph of the revolution the people worked hard—to recognize the rights of the Indian communities along the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. Our Law of Autonomy is proof of what a revolutionary change can accomplish. I wonder whether this would have been possible in a country where real changes have not been made, in a country where the conditions are not right to implement such a system. There are countries where the people have the right intentions but where the conditions are not right to implement such a system. The truth is that the history of Latin America and the Caribbean is full of good intentions and very few actions. The actions have been truly effective only when the peoples have been determined to carry them out.

In Nicaragua, the people's decision to continue the revolutionary transformation created a political opening, an opening that meant real power for all the Nicaraguan people without exception.

The revolution must not be blamed for the armed conflict in our country. The Yankee government, which organized the armed action against the Nicaraguan people, should be blamed. We have all been victims of the armed action organized by the Yankee government.

The Yankee government sought a social base on which to establish the leaders of the armed action; these leaders were and still are former National Guard officers and mid-level soldiers. Various social sectors were sought: poor, landless peasants when the revolution was just starting and the agrarian reform was barely beginning, poor, landless peasants who had not yet benefitted from the revolution; and small- and medium-scale farmers and even peasants who owned large farms. They also approached the residents of the Atlantic area: the Miskitos. They did not approach them because they were Miskitos but because they were Nicaraguans. They sought out the poor peasants not because they were peasants but because they were Nicaraguans and were living in the appropriate area, on the Honduran border, where they could develop the armed action against our country.

We cannot describe the armed action against our country as a spontaneous action by the peasants or the residents of the Atlantic area. We can only describe it as the result of the Yankee government's manipulation and lies. If the peasants had no land they would tell them the revolution meant nothing to them, that it would only take their religious beliefs and their god away from them. Since the revolution could not take anything material away from them and they had no land, it would take God away, it would take away their religion. Those who had land were

told the revolution would take away their small, medium-size, or large properties. To the Miskitos living on the Honduran border [words indistinct] they took the message that they would give them the total freedom the revolution was denying them.

Ortega on Meeting With URNG Leaders

PA2908175088 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega following his meeting with URNG leaders at the Olof Palme Convention Center in Managua; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... we are interested in learning about these efforts to which all Central Americans are committed. We met this morning with representatives and leaders of the URNG. We exchanged views regarding our interpretations of the Esquipulas peace plan, the URNG's views regarding its implementation in Guatemala, its willingness to hold talks. As you know, the Nicaraguan Government has always been willing to hold talks with internal political forces or political parties. However, Nicaraguan political parties have rejected the offer to hold a dialogue and have withdrawn from the dialogue.

We have also been willing to hold talks with the contras. Even though they are instruments of U.S. policy, we have been willing to hold talks with them. Several meetings have been held in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala—the Guatemalan Government offered the use of its territory for these meetings—and here in Managua. We had proposed holding a meeting with the contras from 26-29 August. In fact, this meeting with the contras in Managua would have ended today; however, the contras refused to come to Managua. Well, these are the difficulties we face in the negotiating process. The Nicaraguan Government feels that the Reagan administration is clearly opposing the advancement of the Central American peace process. The URNG leaders, including Commander Pablo Monsanto, just met with us. They gave us their views on the Esquipulas peace plan. They also told us how they assess the situation in Guatemala. They particularly discussed the meeting held recently in Costa Rica with a delegation from the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission. We are going to contribute as much as possible to the efforts to make the peace plan effective. It is with that spirit that the URNG delegation and leaders....[Ortega changes thought] Therefore, we leave them with you.

Borge Speech on Revolution's Durability

PA2908152388 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1250 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at ceremony commemorating the battle at Pancasan and the 10th anniversary of the Matagalpa uprising on 28 August; place not given—recorded]

[Text] The truth is that Reagan's government, the Reagan administration has not defeated us. It only has a few more weeks [as heard] left in political life. It is true that it has caused us great damage—economic damage—that has affected our country's development plans. However, Reagan's defeat is unquestionable. He wanted to eliminate the revolutionary process in Latin America. He was determined to destroy the future of the revolutionary movement in Central America. He vowed—with his fingers crossed—to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and to crush the Salvadoran revolution. However, after 10 years, the Nicaraguan revolution is intact, stronger, unharmed, and it will last much longer than it has to date. Some day your sons and grandchildren will celebrate 100 years of the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause]

The [word indistinct] Salvadoran revolution is also alive. Defeat after defeat....[Borge changes thought] Of course we are blamed for what is happening there; however, everyone knows that the people forge their own destiny and develop their own revolution. Who helped us? Who helped the people of Matagalpa 10 years ago during the insurrection? Who gave you weapons? How many foreign advisers were there the day the National Guard garrison was attacked? [crowd shouts: "None!"]

Moreover, after that insurrection, when the National Guard was totally defeated, when its members sought refuge at El Calvario Hill and in the cathedral, how many foreign advisers were there? [crowd shouts: "None!"] How many foreign rifles were there, except for the few you had recovered from the National Guard? This means that you fought with .22-caliber rifles and pistols, and with something else I cannot mention [laughter, shouts, applause], which the people of Matagalpa and Nicaragua have a lot of, and that is something Reagan and the enemies of our people should be aware of by now.

There is no doubt that this revolution is irreversible. However, we must be ready to face another kind of battle: the ideological battle. We must face disinformation. We must prepare ourselves with creativity, imagination, and model behavior for this new battle that approaches and that has already begun, but which will acquire new and larger dimensions in the future.

We must face the lies and half-truths that sometimes confuse the most backward sectors of our population. We must do so because we are suffering a dramatic economic crisis. Our enemies are exploiting that crisis. They base their attacks on our crisis. They are even saying—with unheard of shamelessness—that the past was better than the present. They are saying that Somoza's National Guard respected Nicaraguans' human rights and life. They are saying that our Army and police do not respect human rights. They are making outrageous comparisons, concluding that Somoza was better than we are. They are even daring to say all that during their political meetings and in their news media.

Deserters and traitors of the fatherland are talking about the possibility—even cynically foreseeing the imminent possibility—of rescuing lost values. They do so by adopting deeply reactionary, anticommunist, and pro-Yankee stances. We ask them: How can it be possible to restore lost values when this is the first time Nicaraguans have regained our true values? This is the first time Nicaraguans have a true fatherland and a nation. We have a republic. Before that, we had a make-believe fatherland, a make-believe nation, and a fake republic.

Yesterday, in Jinotepe, we said that those attempting to teach a lesson to the Nicaraguan people and to the FSLN are precisely those who have betrayed their fatherland. Those speaking in confusing language, in an alleged search for new alternatives, are traitors like Eden Pastora, or millionaires like Calero. Like Alfredo Cesar, they are traitors to their ideals or manipulators. Yesterday we referred to Pedrin—Pedro Cahamorro—as Peter the Small, to differentiate him from another more illustrious name.

Who are those attempting to teach a lesson to the people and to the FSLN? As things should be, they are vindictive and treasonous people. Of course, lest people be confused, lest the most backward sectors of the population be confused, we must make things clear. We must point to our mistakes with daring and courage. We must find ourselves again in many ways with the same spirit with which we fought 10 years ago, with the same spirit with which we fought in Pancasan.

D'Escoto Interviewed at Mexico City Airport

FL2908141588 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2134 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Aug (NOTIMEX)—Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said his country will always be willing to hold talks and remain flexible but the nation will never give up defending its sovereignty because this would not help, in any way, attain peace in Central America.

D'Escoto was interviewed at the Mexican international airport upon making a brief stopover en route to Nicaragua after visiting India.

In reference to the Central American presidents meeting called by the leaders themselves to finalize the Esquipulas II agreements to promote economic, political, and social stability in the region, D'Escoto said that as long as the U.S. Government does not abandon its policy of banditry and its war against the Nicaraguan people, which it has waged for the past 8 years, peace will never be attained. The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that the U.S. presidential elections open new possibilities for peace in the isthmus. It is hoped that the new government will comply with international law and establish direct talks between the two nations, he said.

It has not been possible to modify U.S. foreign policy since President Ronald Reagan has always opted for war against Nicaragua instead of concerted action, he said. For example, D'Escoto added, Nicaragua was excluded from the talks held between area foreign ministers and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and only negative things were said about the Sandinist Government at those discussions.

In reference to his visit to India, D'Escoto said that Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi completely supports the defense activities carried out by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in order to maintain his country's sovereignty.

Gasoline Price Doubles; 'Heavy Blow' to Economy

PA2908171588 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Beginning today, a gallon of gasoline will cost 390 cordobas. The price of fuel has risen 100 percent. This increase is a heavy blow to the people's economy because of the effect it will have on the prices of basic products. The transportation sector will be the first to be affected by this increase. Along with the increased cost of transportation, the prices of basic products will also increase because these products have to be transported from production centers to the marketplace.

Panama

Noriega Dismisses Retirement Reports

PA2908142588 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1320 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Madrid, 29 Aug (EFE)—The United States does not seek friends but docile people, which is why the critical moment was "when we refused to be docile and to be the useful tools for an aggression against a sister country," General Manuel Antonio Noriega said. The sister country to which he referred was Nicaragua.

In statements to the Spanish weekly CAMBIO-16, Noriega said he is not winning any battle; "I am simply being a Panamanian."

Noriega added that "as the date for the turning over of Panamanian territory (31 December 1999) gets closer, the [Panama Defense Forces] officers will be even tougher, because they will not want to inherit an asset that has not been reverted to us [as received]."

He clarified that the reports about his alleged retirement "are nothing but part of the U.S. plan for psychological warfare." He added: "I do not know why they do not do the same with Guatemala, Honduras, or El Salvador. There are other military men there."

The Panamanian general told the Spanish weekly that "the Panamanian national press [la prensa nacional panamena] is a libelist press that conspires with the foreign press. It invented a story here, it was published abroad, and then they would carry reports on it."

He said that the Panamanian conflict has been quite distorted. He added that he thinks that "[Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez, who knows Panama, who knew Torrijos, with whom he spoke here on this same military base, has sufficient facts so that he has no need to ask questions of anyone—any candidate, any president, or any one in Latin America."

"Our tough stance is the result of our Spanish blood. Our obstinacy is our dignity, which comes from the Galicians, the Asturians," Noriega said.

Solis Links Delvalle Trip to 'Intervention'

PA3008013888 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0020 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Panama City, 29 Aug (REUTER)—Manuel Solis Palma, Panamanian minister in charge of the Presidency, said today the trip to Miami by his ousted predecessor Eric Delvalle could be related to the U.S. Government's presumed plot to attack Panama.

Solis Palma told REUTER: "We think the trip could be related both to plans for new disturbances in Panama and Colonel Eduardo Herrera's campaign for military intervention in Panama with open U.S. support."

Solis, 71, was entrusted with the Presidency by the Legislative Assembly on 26 February after the assembly deposed Delvalle for trying to remove General Manuel Antonio Noriega as commander of the Panama Defense Forces (FDP).

Herrera, who was dismissed as ambassador to Israel in May and discharged from the FDP, has threatened to return to Panama and continue his struggle against Noriega.

The United States recognizes Delvalle as president and, to remove Noriega, has economically and diplomatically pressured Solis Palma's government since Delvalle was ousted.

According to Solis Palma, Delvalle lives on a U.S. military base in the canal area and flew to Miami aboard a U.S. military aircraft Saturday "on private business."

Solis Palma added that the bases are located on Panamanian territory but under U.S. jurisdiction.

Asked about rumors that Herrera is preparing an invasion of Panama from Costa Rica with U.S. support, Solis Palma said his government will protest to San Jose if the presence of the ex-officer in Costa Rica is confirmed.

Solis Palma asserted: "Should we confirm that Herrera is in San Jose, I will at least talk with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias over the telephone to show my displeasure over Herrera's presence there to create problems or prepare for an armed intervention of Panama."

Solis pointed out, however, that, according to other reports, Herrera is at one of the U.S. bases in Panama.

The opposition recently circulated a letter signed by Herrera calling on Panamanian troops to back him against Noriega.

Asked whether he thought the United States would hand over the canal to Panama on 31 December 1999, as the treaties stipulate, Solis Palma said: "I will reveal my personal view for the first time: Fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties will depend basically on the world's conditions at the time. I think history points out that the world situation in 1999 will be such that the United States will have no other choice than to obey the treaties."

He also said it is always likely the United States will invade Panama but that the world at large opposes such an action.

"This decision, however, rests with Mr Reagan. As I said once, it is not easy to predict what Mr Reagan will or will not do."

Solis Palma said he will travel to the United Nations late in September to talk at the United Nations General Assembly and that he will likely visit Nicaragua soon at the invitation of President Daniel Ortega.

Columnists Criticize U.S. Newspapers, Policy

'Disinformation' Campaign Seen

PA2908154888 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Aug 88 p 12

[From the "Hard Line" column by Alberto Barrera]

[Excerpt] All the lies published by THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES have been exposed and disclaimed by Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter and by a Panama Defense Forces communique.

Every fallacy, every slanderous remark, every misleading statement they use to try to discredit us will become a "boomerang," that will give our country the opportunity to show the world the evidence of all the dishonorable conduct implemented by a powerful country against a weak one, whose citizens are imbued with the patriotism and dignity inherited from [former Panamanian politician] Mateo Iturralde.

We are at the threshold of a new U.S. escalation [of attacks] against the government and people of Panama launched by the U.S. Embassy.

The new aggression now takes the form of a war of disinformation with the participation of specialists who have assumed these duties that once were carried out by [U.S. Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission John] Maisto and [U.S. Ambassador Arthur] Davis, who failed in their opposition objectives, despite their support for the waving of white handkerchiefs, the pot banging, the street violence, and the organization of strikes and stoppages.

One of the first manifestations of these new U.S. attacks are the reports published by THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES, which are now trying to create psychological chaos, confusion, and uncertainty, and which are trying to make the United States seem the victim and not the aggressor, thereby creating an atmosphere for an invasion. [passage omitted on U.S. religious cult]

Policy 'Incoherent and Illogical'

PA2908163988 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Aug 88 p 4

[From the "Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "Contradictions, a U.S. Norm"]

[Text] To back up charges of Panama Defense Forces harassment of U.S. Army personnel and other U.S. citizens stationed in Panama—and to support U.S. interests on the isthmus—top Yankee Army authorities have begun to distribute among all its personnel special forms to report these supposed attacks.

All Yankee personnel dealing with Panamanian employees in the Canal or Panamanian transit authorities or Yankees with pending lawsuits in Panama or who are involved in legal investigations, are ordered to file weekly reports on what they call harassment. For example, if a gringo is reprimanded for running a red light or for violating the rules of the road with regard to yellow lines, they describe this as harassment against U.S. citizens.

When U.S. citizens are involved, this kind of information—which concerns actions Panamanian authorities would take against anyone who violates the law or commits traffic violations, and equal treatment would be applied to all residents of the country breaking these laws—is organized, processed, and sent to Washington via satellite to be used to back up charges that living conditions are made miserable for gringos in Panama to the point that not even the generals themselves are able to defend their troops.

In contradiction to that mistaken policy—because it is contradictory and confusing—it was announced on Thursday that the Reagan administration will allow U.S. companies operating in Panama to pay import tariffs, international banking licenses, postal taxes, and other legal tariffs to Manuel Solis Palma's government, which is not recognized by the United States. This entire policy is completely incoherent and illogical as if, taking advantage of the confusion caused by the rapidly changing situation, the United States were trying to take advantage of Panama. Or is it simply attributable to the ineptitude of U.S. policy in Panama?

We are experiencing the last blows of the Reagan administration, which finds itself heading down a blind alley. Reagan is afraid to release his hold on the tiger's tail because it could eat Bush in one mouthful.

U.S. Urged To Pay 'Debts'

PA2608181588 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Aug 88

["Today in the World" commentary by Luis Manuel Martinez]

[Text] According to the calendar, 7 May 1989 is exactly 255 days away. It has become a magical date full of definitions. While the calendar ticks away, we have scheduled in today's program the topic: Do not forget to pay.

Exactly 2 weeks ago, Housing Minister Ricardo Bermudez announced that if U.S. military and civilian personnel did not pay the $800,000 in rent they owe, they will have to move. Today, Pentagon spokesperson Cathy Wood reported there are only 1,131 families remaining outside military bases. The State Department announced it is distributing a circular asking U.S. citizens to call off trips to Panama and, if they do come, to be cautious, especially in urban areas.

U.S. citizens, particularly officials in Washington, are fond of quoting statistics, so it would be good if they were to publish the data on U.S. citizens who are assaulted, injured, abused, or murdered in Panama. That would allow us to compare the data to that of such important cities as New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Detroit, and Chicago, which, according to FBI reports, have high crime rates. U.S. citizens do not run the risk of being mugged or murdered in Panamanian territory, but they do run that risk in the large U.S. cities, where crime outstrips police resources and the obsolete official apparatus almost always ends up acquitting or paroling convicted and confessed criminals because of the red tape and legal technicalities, turning stays in jails into brief tourist sojourns.

However, we have our own statistics. According to a poll taken in Panama in early August by phone and through personal interviews, 59.3 percent—take a good look at this percentage—59.3 percent of U.S. residents in Panama who were polled feel the situation is abysmal [as heard], that no one has ever harassed them, that during this and previous administrations they have enjoyed full guarantees, and that they are upset because they learn each day in the newspapers about situations they do not know about. According to the poll, housewives are most

irate. They protest having to move from their established homes because of Washington's whim and are requesting that instead of moving them, the rent should be paid.

Consequently, the U.S. State Department, Treasury Department, newspapers, etcetera, should remember between paragraphs that they owe $800,000. They must not forget to pay, because anyone who moves from a property without making the respective payment is guilty of a crime. Therefore, these U.S. citizens who are struggling for democracy in Panama, who are concerned because they want the civilian movement to have a decisive role here—because civilians are so bribable and pliable that they can act as dummies for them—should also concern themselves with protecting the U.S. Army's reputation. It is the best equipped army in the world, but it should also have the good sense to pay its debts.

Do not forget to pay; then continue publishing serial stories. Get 8-10 women, invent some bruise or blow to the head, or a bitten lip—in a nutshell, anything that would justify publishing this murky novel about the rapes in Panama. Time is moving on; meanwhile, the famous attacks by Cuban commandos in the Canal Zone, the rapes, the criminal actions, and the harassments have not been proved.

So, what happens? The constant publication of installments of this novel of disinformation by Washington has now become a ridiculous series. Meanwhile, this is important: Do not forget to pay the 800,000 greenbacks. You owe this money and must pay it to show respect for the treaties and to recognize Panama's sovereignty fully. Pay. That is what is important.

Police Disperse Student Demonstrators 29 Aug

PA2908224188 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Panama City, 29 Aug (AFP)—Today, the Panamanian police broke up a student demonstration with tear gas and buck shot. The students were demonstrating against the economic crisis in Panama and strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The students—from the University of Panama and the Arts and Crafts High School—blocked Via Argentina and the Transisthmian Highway in downtown Panama City with garbage cans and automobile tires.

The police and students engaged in a confrontation that lasted over 3 hours in the downtown area, and then slowly moved to the University of Panama campus, where the students took refuge.

A new team of riot-control police known as the "Centurions" were involved in quelling the unrest, and no casualties were reported.

The Panamanian Government is currently facing serious problems related to its obligation to pay $400,000 to some 125,000 public employees. Public-employee demands that their salaries be paid has caused much tension in the country, and employees of the electricity and port services as well as teachers have protested over not being paid.

This week some 600 workers of Balboa port, which reverted to Panama in 1979 following the signing of the canal treaties, will stage a walkout to demand payment of back wages.

Further on Student Disturbance

PA3008010488 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] According to Raimundo Lay, principal of the Arts and Crafts School, there was no justifiable reason for the street incidents staged by students at his school this morning. Lay reported on the incidents as follows:

[Begin recording] [Lay] First of all, we want to report that at no time have the students come to the administration to outline any problems or demands. Following the salute to the flag, the students went to their respective shops and rooms. At about 0900, a student whose last name is Villarreal incited the students into taking to the streets with a loudspeaker. We blame this student for this morning's incidents.

[Reporter] What reason was given by the students for [word indistinct]?

[Lay] One of the things we heard Villarreal demand was better equipment for the shops. He referred specifically to this.

[Reporter] What is the administration's stand on this protest demonstration?

[Lay] Given the situation in the country and the school itself, we have made investments in line with our budget in order to meet the students' and teachers' needs. The students have gone over the heads of the school authorities and staged disturbances on the streets. We are therefore closing the school until an investigation is conducted. Classes will resume when conditions are appropriate to do so. [end recording]

Balboa Port Workers Threaten To Strike

PA2608152688 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Statement by Luis Asprilla, secretary general of the Balboa port workers union; on 26 August; place not given—recorded]

[Text] We held a meeting yesterday inside the Canal area facilities with all the Balboa port personnel, and we demanded two things:

1. The government must pay workers on 27 August, on time.

2. If the government does not keep its written promise concerning the 13th-month payment, we will stop work

for 2 hours tomorrow. The government can see the Balboa port workers are keeping their word and are generating income for this country. We are demanding that the government comply. If the workers' salaries are not paid tomorrow, work in Balboa will be suspended automatically on 29 August to demand compliance. Regarding the 13th month, we will meet next week to determine what steps we are going to take if the government does not reply positively following the 2-hour work stoppage tomorrow and the work stoppage on 29 August.

Assembly Approves Electoral Code Amendments

PA2808141888 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] In its third debate, the Legislative Assembly approved a draft bill introducing reforms to the electoral code. The Executive Branch must approve the law prior to 1 September, on which date the Assembly will begin its final round of legislative sessions.

Further on Electoral Amendments

PA3008025288 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 Aug 88 pp A-1, A-14

[By Claudio Herrera Jimenez]

[Text] The Legislative Assembly approved in its third debate the draft law that substitutes, adds to, and rescinds some articles of the Electoral Code and establishes other provisions.

With the approval of this law last Friday, the Legislative Assembly ended its period of extraordinary sessions convoked by members of the Executive Branch.

The decision was supported by 40 votes with no abstentions, but without the participation of the Democratic Opposition Alliance, which includes the Authentic Panamenist Party, Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement [MOLIRENA].

The Authentic Panamenist Party did not participate in the first, second, or third debates. It issued a statement to the media to that effect, while the PDC and MOLIRENA walked out of Monday's session in protest because the minority report contravening Article 124 of the internal regulations of the Assembly were not read to the plenary session.

The law approved on Friday rescinds articles 36, 166, 175, 278, 290, 295, 456, and 457 of the Electoral Code; introduces 8 new articles; and modifies, adds to, or substitutes 83 articles. This law contains 98 articles and includes the prohibition of the exaction, collection, or deduction of quotas or contributions for political purposes from public or private enterprise workers, even on the pretext of their being voluntary.

Another important article of the Electoral Code regarding the right to vote is Article 10. It states that to vote one must be a Panamanian citizen, be listed in the electoral registry at the respective polling place, present a personal identification cedula, and exercise full civil and political rights.

Article 30 states: Banned from running for popular elective posts are public workers who at any time during the 3 months prior to the date of election or from the date of their nomination as candidate—if before this time—held the following posts:

—State ministers and deputy ministers

—Commander and members of the General Staff of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP]

—Managers, deputy managers, directors general, and deputy directors of autonomous and semiautonomous organizations

—Magistrates of the Supreme Court and Electoral Tribunal

—Attorney general

—Comptroller and deputy comptroller

—Magistrates of the supreme justice tribunals

—Provincial governors, directors general, deputy directors general, national directors, regional directors and provincial directors of ministries and national managers, regional managers, and provincial directors of the autonomous and semiautonomous organizations

—Zone chiefs of the FDP

—Attorney for the administration and deputy attorney general

—Electoral attorney (fiscal electoral)

—Intendants of indigenous territories

—Municipal mayors, corregidors and officials of the Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, and Electoral Tribunal

Article 33 of the Electoral Code establishes that public workers are prohibited from conducting party-related propaganda activities during work hours or from using the authority or influence of their posts to serve the interests of any given candidate or organizations that support him in the electoral process. At the same time, they are prohibited from obstructing the free exercise of electoral activities that take place according to this code.

Article 33 adds that public workers cannot use their authority to require subordinates to engage in activities for or against given candidates or political parties.

Article 36 of the Electoral Code states that state property and resources cannot be used for or against political parties or candidates, unless they are distributed equally and to be used only for legitimate official electoral purposes.

Regarding the beginning of the electoral process, it will be declared open 6 months before the date of the elections. The period for the presentation to the Electoral Tribunal of nominees or candidates for the posts of legislators, representatives, and councilmen cannot exceed a 3-month period, as of the date of the beginning of the electoral process.

Article 167 of the Electoral Code reads:

According to the provisions of Article 134 of the political constitution, the Electoral Tribunal will regulate the use of the government-administered social communications media so that the political parties can use them on an equal basis.

Article 167-A, which was modified, reads: The media are obliged to offer their services to political parties that request them. Such media are prohibited from increasing the rates that existed during the previous 12 months to political parties, granting them a minimum discount of 25 percent. The media can request that the party pay for the service in advance.

APEDE Supports Diplomatic Relations With USSR

PA2708200188 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Report from Panama City by Nelson Lotario Castro]

[Excerpt] The Panamanian Association of Business Executives [APEDE] expressed its support for the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations between the Republic of Panama and the USSR. This was stated in a letter sent by APEDE President Roberto Brenes to the delegates attending the "Outlook of Diplomatic Relations between Panama and the USSR" meeting being held at the University of Panama.

The National Information System said that this kind of statement, made for the first time by a businessman who represents an organization that has traditionally opposed these relations, is of special importance at a time when Panama is experiencing a criminal U.S. blockade. [passage omitted on previously filed material]

Briefs

Electoral Official Replaced

The Electoral Tribunal has issued a resolution by which Raul Lopez will fill the slot left vacant by Magistrate Rolando Murgas when he was appointed education minister. Lopez, who is an alternate, will hold the position until the Legislative Assembly appoints a new magistrate. [Summary] [*PA3008043388 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Aug 88 pp 3, 8*]

Argentina

Foreign Minister Caputo Departs for Brazil

PY2908120088 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1134 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo departed for Brazil today, shortly after 1100 GMT. The objective of his trip is to discuss with Brazilian authorities issues pertaining to Argentine-Brazilian bilateral agreements, particularly trade agreements.

In a statement to newsmen in the military section of the metropolitan airport, Caputo said he is carrying a letter from President Raul Alfonsin to his Brazilian colleague, Jose Sarney. Caputo added that in his letter, President Alfonsin makes several proposals.

The official mission headed by Caputo comprises Alberto Ferrari Etcheverry, under secretary for Latin American affairs; Juan Carlos Olima, director of the Southern Cone Affairs Department; Carlos Bruno, under secretary for economic relations; and Ricardo Campero, former domestic trade secretary.

Italy's Deputy Prime Minister Arrives

PY2908211788 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1514 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (TELAM)—Upon his arrival in the country, Italian Deputy Prime Minister Gianni de Michelis said that Italy believes in the Argentine Government.

The Italian official stressed that Italy has faith in the process of strengthening democracy that is taking place in the country.

De Michelis said: We believe in the need to support Argentine democracy through economic development. We believe the government has acted correctly, from a structural point of view, in strengthening the democratic system. The country must now develop economically.

De Michelis added: I urge both sides to implement the treaties that were signed by the presidents of Argentina and Italy last December because we must take advantage of the line of credits (the capital) that Italy has placed at Argentine's disposal for development.

De Michelis stressed that Italy has placed $600 million at the disposal of Argentina for infrastructure works during the 1988-89 period. He added that 1988 is coming to an end and we would not want the Italian effort to be lost for lack of application.

De Michelis made this statement upon arriving in the country today. Speaking at Ezeiza Airport, he said that Italy is working on bilateral agreements with other Latin American countries—including Venezuela and Brazil—but that none of these agreements would have the special characteristics of the Argentine-Italian treaty, because of the cultural, historical, and hereditary connections that link our two countries.

The visitor was received at Ezeiza Airport by Argentine Foreign Ministry officials and by Ludovico Incisa Di Camerana, the Italian Ambassador to Argentina.

Economy Ministry Aides Tender Resignations

PY2908175988 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1240 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (DYN)—Two of Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille's most important advisers have tendered their resignations. One will work at the Central Bank, and the other will work with presidential candidate Eduardo Angeloz.

This bit of news has been reported by Daniel Marx, Central Bank director who said that Juan Sommer, economic policy under secretary; and Juan Carlos Torre, institutional relations secretary have tendered their resignations. He gave no explanation for their reasons.

Although Marx has not commented on it, it has been learned that Sommer—an official who has taken part in several meetings to renegotiate the foreign debt—will become the Central Bank's director.

It has also been learned that Torre will be an economic adviser to Radical Party presidential candidate Eduardo Angeloz.

The dates when the officials will leave their positions and the names of their replacements have not been reported so far.

Strike Affects Postal, Telegraphic Services

PY2908175288 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Aug 88 p 7

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN)—ENCOTEL [National Enterprise for Mail and Telegraph] state post office workers will today stage a 24-hour strike to demand payment of an 800-million-austral wage debt, and are scheduled to step up their battle plan with a 48-hour strike on Thursday and Friday.

The strike measures—called jointly by FOECYT [Federation of Postal and Communications Workers] and AATRA [Argentine Association of Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Operators] unions—are expected to paralyze postal and telegraphic services nationwide. The protests constitute an escalation of the sector's dispute which up to now only involved some slow moving measures. FOECYT Secretary General Ramon Baldassini said ENCOTEL and the Communications Secretariat were to

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blame for the conflict, as they had incurred in [as published] payroll errors leading to the massive debt and now they have failed to pay back the 40,000 workers. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Constituent Assembly Continues Approving Articles

On Enterprises, Candidates

PY2908131888 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpts] The Constituent Assembly has approved the definition of what constitutes a company with national capital and an article granting these companies special benefits and protection in cases considered strategic for the defense and technological development. The new concentrated effort by the Constituent Assembly to finish voting on the new constitutional text also allowed the congressmen to complete the text for fiscal reform. [passage omitted]

The Constituent Assembly also approved the article establishing that, as of 1989 elections, candidates' relatives cannot be elected.

The text of the Constitution defined the concept of national capital companies and gave these companies special economic preference, particularly those working with national technology. The text of the Constitution is liberal regarding companies with foreign capital and establishes only that the laws will control foreign capital brought into the country and the remittance of profit abroad.

The Constituent Assembly maintains the definition approved during the first round of voting of the Council for National Defense. The council will advise the president of the Republic on matters related to national sovereignty and to the defense of the democratic state. The text establishes that the president will be responsible for decreeing the state of defense, the state of siege, and any federal intervention, and for declaring wars and signing peace treaties. [passage omitted]

On Mineral Exploitation

PY2908201788 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Mineral prospecting and exploitation in Brazil can only be performed by Brazilian citizens associated with companies using Brazilian capital, the Constituent Assembly decided this morning. [passage omitted]

The Constituent Assembly started work at 1015 this morning, when the Assembly members voted on a very controversial article: the nationalization of mineral prospecting and mineral exploitation. With 283 votes against 79, the Constituent Assembly approved the article establishing that only Brazilian citizens and companies operating with Brazilian capital can prospect for and exploit minerals in the country.

Confirms Defense Council

PY2908234988 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] Brasilia—Yesterday the Constituent Assembly confirmed the creation of the National Defense Council (CDN) in the new constitutional text, thus confirming the first round vote. The amendments by Deputies Haroldo Lima (PC do B-Bahia) and Geraldo Bulhoes (PMDB-Alagoas), asking for its removal, were withdrawn. The only amendment that was voted on was proposed by Vladimir Palmeira (PT-Rio de Janeiro). It was defeated by 283 votes to 106, with 6 abstensions. According to Deputy Palmeira, his amendment was intended to remove redundacy in the text.

The approved text states that the CDN will be a consultative body to the nation's president in matters related to national sovereignty and the defense of the democratic state. It will be up to this council to advise on declarations of the state of defense, state of siege, and federal intervention, as well as on declarations of war and peace treaties. The CDN will propose criteria for utilization of areas indispensable to national security, particularly border areas.

The CDN will be made up by the nation's vice president, the Chamber of Deputies and Senate presidents, the justice minister, the military ministers, the foreign minister, and the planning minister.

Speaking in support of his proposal, which was later withdrawn, Deputy Haroldo Lima said that the CDN is the same as the National Security Council (CSN), the only difference being that the military have larger participation in the CDN. He said that while the military holds 22 percent of the CSN seats, it will hold nearly half of the CDN seats.

Justifying his amendment, which was also later withdrawn, Deputy Vlamidir Palmeira said that the amendment was intended to eliminate redundancy in the text, because, after stating that the CDN will advise on declarations of states of defense, siege, and federal intervention, there was no need to state that it will be charged with the study and presentation of proposals necessary to guarantee the nation's independence and to defend the democratic state.

First Nuclear Fuel Element Manufactured

PY3008031188 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Brazil no longer depends on other countries to keep its nuclear reactors in operation. Now you will see for the first time on television how the Brazilian nuclear fuel is manufactured.

This week the Nuclear and Energy Research Institute, IPEN, announces another important advance: the manufacture of the first fuel element in Brazil. You will now learn what that means and also see for the first time pictures of the nuclear fuel manufacturing process.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Ilze Scamparini] This bright blue color comes from the core of a research reactor. The tubes are the fuel elements containing enriched uranium, which provides power. This is what Brazil has begun to manufacture at the IPEN in Sao Paulo. For researchers, this accomplishment could not come at a better time. For any country in the world, the capability to manufacture fuel elements is a sign of independence. For Brazil, it means much more: the continuity and survival of nuclear research.

For some time, no country has wanted to sell Brazil fuel elements because it has not signed the nonproliferation treaty. Today, the IPEN nuclear reactor is operating with the last fuel elements imported 10 years ago, and they have only 2 months of useful life left. The first domestically manufactured fuel element is still inside a box. The fuel element is a tube containing 18 pellets of enriched uranium. The manufacture of these pellets begins with the introduction of uranium powder into a furnace, where it undergoes chemical and color changes. From there, the powder is taken to a press. This pellet that was removed from the press is the nuclear fuel that is being manufactured here at the IPEN. Here, inside, we have enriched uranium 235. Pellets like this are the fuel on which the IPEN nuclear reactor will operate.

What else do we have here, in addition to uranium, Ricardo?

[Eng Ricardo Leal] In addition to enriched uranium, we have aluminum here. The material in this form, which has yet to be given an elongated shape, will constitute the fuel element.

[Scamparini] In the process of elongation, the pellet is encased in aluminum, like a sandwich, and placed in a frame. Then comes the welding and a 585-degree centigrade furnace. This sandwich is then passed through a machine to be elongated, as if it were a dough. Then it only remains to put these aluminum-encased pellets inside a tube, and the tube inside the reactor pool, as in this simulation set up by the technicians.

[IPEN Superintendent Claudio Rodrigues] From the strategic standpoint, we have ceased to import, to depend on foreign markets. In terms of foreign exchange, this represents something on the order of $1.5 to $2 million per year.

[Scamparini] One of the important things done here involves the medical application of nuclear energy through the production of radioisotopes. These are irradiated chemical elements that help in diagnosing diseases. The IPEN is also conducting research to develop small nuclear reactors and, together with the Navy, it is working on a project for the construction of a nuclear-powered submarine.

With the manufacture of the nuclear element, Brazil is closing the nuclear fuel cycle and opening new prospects. In September this research reactor will start operating around the clock, a leap forward from the current 6-7 hour daily operation. The reactor power will be augmented from 2 to 5 megawatts, making it possible to intensify nuclear research here at IPEN. [end recording]

The manufacture of the first nuclear fuel element was completed at IPEN a year after the country's capability to enrich uranium was announced.

Military Developing Computer Science Program

PY2608155088 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Aug 88 p 20

[Text] The military is developing in Brazil a parallel computer science program not bound by national computer science policy rules. This parallel program has been created to meet the Armed Forces needs regarding a new generation of products, such as the Osorio tank and the AMX aircraft, which demand a high degree of autonomy in the area of microelectronics.

This information was provided yesterday by COPPE-UFRJ [Coordination Board of Postgraduate Programs in Engineering at the Rio de Janeiro Federal University] Prof Domicio Proenca Jr, who does research work in the area of knowledge, power, and ethics.

This parallel program is based on what Professor Proenca calls a "technological mosaic," following different strategies directed at the Armed Forces need to define its interests in each particular case for developing advanced technology.

According to Professor Proenca, in the mid-1960's each Armed Forces service initiated efforts to acquire their own technology. However, the professor noted, there is a common denominator to those efforts as far as the use of computer science in the war industry, the training of personnel, marketing channels, and technology is concerned. He also said that the Brazilian military has developed their own technologies without disruptions under a well-established policy.

Argentine Foreign Minister Arrives, Meets Sarney

PY3008011488 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] This afternoon Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo began a 2-day visit to Brasilia, where he will hold two working sessions with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre to discuss the current economic and commercial integration process between the two countries.

The main problem to be discussed by the two ministers refers to a $400-million commercial deficit Argentina has accumulated in trade with Brazil. Minister Caputo said this about the problem:

[Begin Caputo recording] The integration process has commercial, economic, and technological aspects. This deficit does not pose a threat to the process, but, nevertheless, we must initiate efforts to correct this imbalance. [end recording]

The Argentine minister also came to ask for the support of the Brazilian Government in his candidacy for the UN General Assembly Presidency, the election for which will be held next month.

Minister Caputo was received by President Jose Sarney this afternoon. Caputo handed a letter from the Argentine president to President Sarney.

Tomorrow, the Argentine minister will visit the Federal Supreme Court, Congress, and hold a second working session with Minister Abreu Sodre.

Private Sector To Help in Iranian Reconstruction

PY2608135788 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Aug 88 p 20

[Text] Brasilia—Brazil is getting prepared to participate in the reconstruction of Iran, which has been destroyed in 8 years of war with Iraq. Brazilian enterprises, mainly from the civilian construction sector, have already contacted Itamaraty in that regard. The form that participation will take will be defined during the first meeting of the Brazilian-Iranian Joint Commission in October.

Iran is pressuring the Brazilian Government to expand bilateral relations in the commercial, economic, and technological sectors. The importance Iran is attaching to these bilateral relations is attested to by the 20-member delegation, headed by Commerce Minister [title as published] Reza Tabatabai, that will come to Brasilia in October.

Iran prefers to deal with Third World countries which do not participate in military treaties. The areas in which Brazil can be of help range from the carmaking industry to sugarmill construction technology to telecommunications, ports, airports, and road reconstruction. Interbras [Petrobras International Trading Company] (trading company controlled by Petrobras), the IAT Trading company, and service companies are preparing for the October meeting in order to guarantee their part in the reconstruction.

Budget Cuts Force Transport Sector Privatization

PY2608020888 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] According to Transportation Minister Jose Reinaldo Tavares, the budget cuts in his sector amount to 71 percent.

The minister explains how he will handle the cut in resources:

[Begin Tavares recording] We are going to transfer part of our debts to the states which will receive the necessary resources, and we are going to transfer all transport services to the private sector. [end recording]

The minister said that even with the reduction of investments the construction of the north-south railway line will not stop.

[Begin Tavares recording] There are private enterprises such as the [names indistinct] involved in this project. We are going to overcome the lack of resources so that we can continue this project with these enterprises. [end recording]

The minister believes that the privatization of the transport services will be successful, because it will allow them to be modernized.

Labor Minister Proposed for Court Post

PY2708005088 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] Today President Sarney sent a note to the Senate proposing the name of Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto for the Superior Labor Court [Tribunal Superior do Trabalho].

If the Senate approves the proposal, Pazzianotto will take over the post vacated by Americo de Souza, who has retired.

Minister Pazzianotto will remain in his post until the Senate reviews the proposal.

Planalto Palace has not reported as yet who will become the new labor minister.

Briefs

Public Debt Increase

In the 12 months ending this past July, the federal public debt has increased 630 percent, to 9.2566 trillion cruzados. Of this sum, 3.8143 trillion cruzados are in OTN [National Treasury Orders], 3.8216 trillion cruzados are in LFT [Treasury Financial Letters], and 1.6207 trillion cruzados are in LBC [Central Bank Letters]. This data was released yesterday by the Central Bank of Brazil. [Excerpt] [*PY2708143188 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Aug 88 p 13*]

New PDS Executive Board

The national meeting of the Social Democratic Party, PDS, has unanimously elected Senator Jarbas Passarinho party chairman. The other members of the PDS board are: Delfim Neto, Joao Castelo, and (Artemis Zerba)—first, second, and third vice presidents respectively; Victor Faccione, secretary general; (Jose Luis May) and Francisco Diogenes, first and second secretaries; Afonso Sancho and Salim Curiati, treasurer and second treasurer; and Jose Bonifacio de Andrada,

Alberto Campos, Eurico Resende, and Otavio Cardoso, board members. [Summary] [*PY2908133488 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Aug 88*]

Chile

Carvajal Says Nomination To End Military Rule

PY2908235188 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has stated that the Armed Forces regard the nomination of the candidate for the plebiscite as a virtual announcement of the end of the military government, which is scheduled to end early in 1989. He described the nomination as very important because even if the same president continues in office, there will be major changes because in the first place, a congress will be elected.

Carvajal said that if the same president stays in office this does not mean that everything will continue as before: There will be fundamental changes. There will no longer be a military government, but a truly civilian government.

Carvajal said the transition from a military government to a civilian government can best be appreciated by comparing the first cabinet of this government with the current cabinet: The first cabinet was made up of mostly military officers, while the current cabinet is predominantly civilian. The same thing happened in other sectors of the public administration, he added.

The defense minister said we are on the eve of a major step in our transition toward full democracy. He said: I believe we must all be satisfied for having successfully completed another stage. All true democrats should be happy and applaud this action.

Regarding measures to be adopted on 30 August, to prevent disorder, Carvajal voiced his hope that the Chilean people will honor their high civic tradition.

100 Union Leaders Want Pinochet as Candidate

PY3008013188 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] In the name of nearly 100,000 workers, 100 union leaders have requested the Armed Forces commanders to nominate President Augusto Pinochet as the candidate for the plebiscite. The union leaders said that now, in the face of this important decision, the country will support the historical and modernizing government conducted by the chief of state of the current administration.

Alfredo Valdivia, (BOLSAICO) [expansion unknown] union leader, read a public declaration in which the workers had promised to work for the yes-vote.

[Begin Valdivia recording] The group of union leaders and workers here present has decided to ask you, Mr Minister, to be our spokesman before the authorities, to request that our President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte be nominated. [end recording]

Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata attended the ceremony and said that there is an undeniable wish for President Pinochet to head the new government. Contrary to former administrations, he said, this government has never discriminated when handing out houses.

[Begin Marquez recording] As you know, this is not a political government. This is a government for all Chileans. It is not, as some people have said, a government for a few Chileans. Everyone is taken into consideration.

You know that when houses are given out to workers, they are not asked about their political preferences. There are people who, despite being opponents of this government, have nonetheless received a house like the rest.

There is no sectarianism in this administration. The truth is that this administration has solved the problems of all Chileans. [end recording]

The labor minister added that the majority of the people have already chosen the yes-vote because they want to live in peace and calm.

Aylwin Warns People Against Pinochet's Promises

PY2908200088 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Through its spokesman Patricio Aylwin, the National Command for the No-Vote has urged the Chilean people not to be fooled by the populist promises that General Pinochet will make after being appointed candidate for the upcoming plebiscite.

A few hours before being appointed, Aylwin said that Pinochet will probably manage to be appointed candidate of the Yes-Vote Support Group.

[Begin Aylwin recording] As this may occur, we believe that it is necessary to warn the people that if Pinochet is victorious in the plebiscite, it would mean nothing but the continuation of dictatorship. With his habitual demagoguery and his usual lack of respect for the truth, the dictator is now trying to make believe that he is a democrat. In an attempt to obtain more votes, he will increase his promises and adopt some populist measures. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Aylwin added that General Pinochet's recent statement regarding the role of the Armed Forces in the political life of the country shows, once again, his anti-democratic principles. Most Chileans will realize his ambition, and vote no in the plebiscite, Aylwin said.

The Command for the No-Vote spokesman said that Pinochet's attempt to perpetuate himself in power was the reason behind the official rejection of the bishop's proposal to appoint a consensus candidate.

[Begin Aylwin recording] [passage omitted] The historical responsibility for deciding who will be the candidate for the plebiscite lies now on the shoulders of the other commanders in chief. They will have to choose between the path toward peace and understanding desired by most Chileans, or Pinochet's war logic. [end recording]

Patricio Aylwin concluded by saying that the decision of the Armed Forces' commanders in chief and of the Carabineros director general will, by their choice, also commit the institutions that they represent to the correctness or incorrectness of their decision.

MIR Calls for Support of No-Vote in Plebiscite

PY2908232888 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 20 Aug 88 p 9

[Text] The MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] has called on Chileans to support the no-vote in the plebiscite, but without denying the movement's characteristics of being a militarized political force. The call was made by the movement's spokesmen Jecar Neghme, Alvaro Ahumada, and Antonio Roman. The latter is a member of the Miguel Enriquez Rebel Youth.

"Our decision is aimed at preventing the continuation of the regime and at joining forces with those who support a combative, popular "no," a "no that will result in the disruption of the present institutional order," the MIR leaders said.

The MIR spokesmen also made a call "not to accept or recognize a victory of the yes-vote and to deny all legal standing to the current institutional order."

The main parts of a written public declaration were read by Jecar Neghme. One of the paragraphs said: "Any result favoring the yes-vote will be politically, juridically, and morally null and void."

The leaders made a call to end the government if the no-vote wins at the plebiscite, and "to win in the streets the immediate liberation of all political prisoners."

Asked to elaborate on his position of support for the no-vote, Neghme said "our no" is one of rejection of the Constitution, rejection of the institutional order, and support of popular mobilizations.

Neghme added that the MIR will support "Any initiative implying the mobilization of the masses, movements in which we have always participated, even before the no-vote command was formed. The MIR that is part of the United Left is a political and military organization that does not rule out armed struggle," he added.

Regarding the proposal of Ricardo Lagos, president of the Party for Democracy, to nominate a candidate with the support of all leftist parties if the no-vote wins in the plebiscite, Neghme said, "We think it is a waste of time to discuss candidacies when there are much more important tasks of mobilization and struggle today."

Christian Democratic Leader Arrested in Curico

PY2908231988 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Aug 88 p C-4

[Text] Curico—Yesterday morning Abraham Vega, local president of the Christian Democratic Party, was arrested in downtown Curico during an impromptu demonstration in favor of the "No-vote."

At the same time, a group of "Yes-vote" supporters shouted insults at the "No-vote" demonstrators.

Members of the local Carabinero forces intervened, dispersing the demonstrators and arresting 12 of them.

Women Demonstrate in Santiago; 13 Arrested

PY3008010588 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Today at least 13 women were arrested by Carabineros in downtown Santiago while staging a silent and symbolic demonstration on behalf of all Chileans who will not be able to vote in the plebiscite.

Demonstrators carried dummies that bore the names of people who are missing, were murdered, or who are in jail and cannot therefore vote.

At the sight of the demonstration on Paseo Ahumada, bystanders applauded and shouted antigovernment slogans. Carabineros broke up the demonstration with water cannons and tear gas, and arrested at least 13 women including Maria Asuncion Bustos, Ingrid Barria, Veronica Aldunate, Berta Manriquez, Maria de la Luz Navarro, Maria Rosa, (Samela Seron), (Erika Nabragna), Mireya Bacias, (Victoria de Cardos), Teresa Gomez, Claudia Alvarez, and Teresa Rojo.

IMF Extends Financial Facility Agreement

PY2908185488 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] For the 4th consecutive year, Chile has negotiated an extension of the so-called expanded financial facility agreement, thus obtaining more financial support for the country. This information is included in the last IMF report, which says that Chile is the first country to have been granted the extension. This measure involves additional financial resources for Chile's 1988-89 economic program. In this period, the Chilean economy is expected to grow by 5 percent, to reduce inflation significantly, and to make progress in its structural reform.

The financial support that Chile has received so far amounts to $1.072 billion. This figure reflects a 10-percent increase. [sentence as heard]

IMF director general Michel Camdessus has said that the objective of the extension of the expended facility agreement is to make such accords more attractive to IMF members, especially to those with large debts. He added that this measure is taken only if there is certainty that the country can implement a medium-term adjustment program.

Bulletin Reports Lack of Bank Liquidity

PY3008013988 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Today's issue of Santiago's Chamber of Commerce bulletin reports that, last week, the banks reported the greatest lack of liquidity in the past few months.

The bulletin says the situation is due to excessive confidence on the part of banks that believe the Central Bank will always support them through periods of contractions in bank liquidity. Proof of this is the purchase by banks of large amounts of promissory notes payable by the Central Bank, the bulletin adds.

The bulletin says the state of liquidity should be reestablished in the next few days when banks resume operating with their usual prudence.

Consultation Mechanism With PRC Created

PY2908225588 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Aug 88 p C-3

[Text] Yesterday the governments of Chile and the PRC agreed to establish a mechanism of permanent consultation through a memorandum of understanding signed by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Brigadier General Ernesto Videla and PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen.

The agreement was signed during a ceremony in the Red Hall of the Foreign Ministry. Authorities from the Chilean Foreign Ministry and the PRC Embassy in Santiago attended.

Zhu Qizhen, who returned to Beijing last night, said that this agreement will help improve relations and will strengthen ties in all sectors. He also referred to his meetings and activities during his 3-day visit to Chile.

Deputy Foreign Minister Videla said that the two countries, by mutual agreement, will conduct consultations on international and bilateral issues when necessary, but that does not mean that the currently used diplomatic channels will be phased out.

Videla said that the meetings will be held, alternately, in Santiago and Beijing on dates to be established, and according to agreed upon agendas, and through diplomatic channels.

The memorandum of understanding states that relations between the two countries are developing "in a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

It also notes that the two deputy ministers agreed on the need to explore the possibilities of broadening bilateral cooperation, based on the principles of the Antarctic Treaty, and expressed their interest in starting new forms of cooperation in the Antarctic.

Yesterday Vice Minister Zhu Qizhen reiterated that bilateral relations with Chile are based on mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

Zhu Qizhen held a 20-minute meeting with Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez with whom he exchanged points of view regarding the situation and processes that the two countries are undergoing.

He said that during the meeting he talked about "the construction process that the PRC is currently undergoing."

Zhu added: "I explained to the minister the main principles that guide our relationship with other countries, which are based on mutual respect, non intervention in their domestic affaris, and the development of bilateral relations based on equality and mutual advantage."

Asked his opinion on the upcoming plebiscite in Chile, Zhu excused himself: "I'm sorry, I have run out of time...."

Garcia Meets With Peruvian Vice President

PY2908200988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Today Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia met with Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez. Garcia said that he and the Peruvian visitor met at the Peruvian Embassy. He said that they addressed several bilateral issues. This afternoon Garcia will attend a reception that the Peruvian ambassador will host to honor the Peruvian vice president. Vice President Sanchez arrived on 26 August on a private visit. He will return to his country on 30 August. [passage omitted]

FPMR Terrorists Trained in Angola, Cuba

PY2908214388 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Aug 88 pp 1,10

[Excerpt] Very reliable security sources have reported that the clandestine entry of FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] members, who fought alongside the Marxist Angolan Government, has recently been detected in the country.

The extremists, all Chilean nationals selected from FPMR members, first completed their theoretical training in guerrilla warfare in Cuba before traveling to Angola with Cuban troops. The Cubans were assigned to the defense of the Marxist government that is fighting against the UNITA rebels. Having finished their practical training in a country where approximately 50,000 troops are stationed, these FPMR terrorists returned to Cuba, from where they traveled to Europe, before finally returning to Chilean territory.

The sources said that these terrorists are "sleepers" and will be ready to act in major terrorist operations, about which the security services have some information. [passage omitted]

Colombia

No Talks With FARC on Soldiers' Release

PA2908194188 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Msgr Dario Castrillon said today that there will be no mediation for the release of the 22 soldiers held by FARC until the government authorizes the Democratic Coexistence Commission [Comision de Convivencia Democratica] to do so. Here is a report by Alvaro Ayala:

[Begin recording] FARC spokesmen told the Coexistence Commission that after meeting with them they would release the hostages. Today the president of CELAM [Latin American Episcopal Conference] and the coordinator of the Coexistence Commission, before beginning the mediation effort, met with Government Minister Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, who immediately consulted with the Defense Ministry. Finally, the government concluded that the conditions have not been met for the commission to mediate the release of the soldiers and policemen kidnapped by the FARC. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Peru

Foreign Minister Announces Austerity Measures

PY3008024388 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada said today that he fully agrees with the government's austerity policy.

Minister Gonzalez added that in a country as poor as ours, we should always live with austerity, and that rationality should prevail for a wise and disciplined management of the nation.

In view of this austerity program, the minister disclosed that a total of 80 Peruvian representatives abroad have been recalled to Peru, that changes will only be made when absolutely necessary, and that trips abroad have been cut back by at least two-thirds.

Communique Issued on Submarine Collision

PY2808025688 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 88

[Communique No 13-88 issued by the Defense Ministry through the Peruvian Navy Information Board in Callao on 27 August—read by announcer]

[Text] The Defense Ministry, through the Peruvian Navy, makes public the following:

1. The submarine "Pacocha" has sunk 4 miles off the coast of Callao Port, at a depth of 110 feet, after colliding with the Japanese fishing vessel "Kiowa Maru," while sailing on the surface.

2. As a consequence of the collision, so far the following crew members have died: The commander of the "Pacocha," Frigate Captain Daniel Nieva Rodriguez; Second Technician Orlando Valdez Pacheco; Third Technician Walter Garcia Morales; and Third Technician Carlos Orosco Leon. Three crew members are still missing. They are: Second Lieutenant Luis Roca Sara; Third Technician Rigoberto Gonzalez Pisfil; and Sea Officer [Oficial de Mar] Juan Ore Rojas. As a result of the rescue operations, 45 crew members have been recovered alive.

3. The survivors have been taken to the naval hospital, where they remain under medical observation.

4. Operations continue to rescue personnel of the "Pacocha" and to refloat the submarine.

5. Callao Port officials are continuing investigations into the cause of the collision between the Japanese fishing Vessel "Kiowa Maru" and the Peruvian submarine "Pacocha."

Callao, 27 August, 1988.

[Signed] Peruvian Navy Information Board.

Defense Minister's Statement

PY2908135088 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Defense Minister General Enrique Lopez Albujar said that there is a possibility that the shipowner of the Japanese fishing vessel ["Kiowa Maru"] will compensate the Peruvian Navy for sinking the submarine "Pacocha." He added that the submarine will be refloated and made operational again.

Gen Lopez Albujar said that operations to rescue the three crew members remaining inside the submarine continue.

The defense minister said that the appropriate investigations are being conducted by the Callao port master's office. He described these investigations as difficult, hinting at the possibility that the courts should be involved.

The defense minister made these remarks during the funeral of the submarine commander, Frigate Captain Daniel Nieva Rodriguez, at the La Planicie cemetery.

15,000 Cocaine Traffickers Awaiting Trial

PY2808032488 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2020 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] Lima, 27 Aug (EFE)—It was reported today in Lima that 15,000 people facing cocaine trafficking charges are being held in Peruvian jails awaiting trial.

The Peruvian police reported today that 5 tons of cocaine paste valued at $7 million were seized during "Operation Condon VII," which was conducted recently in the upper Huallage River valley in the northern Peruvian jungle.

The drug was ready for shipment aboard Colombian planes. After a refining process, it was to be distributed in the United States and Europe.

The police also announced the arrest of 12 alleged Peruvian and Colombian drug traffickers and the confiscation of 8 high-frequency radio units, as well as products for obtaining cocaine paste.

The police have confiscated 45 tons of cocaine paste thus far this year, most of it in the Huallaga zone, which has become the center of the drug trade in Peru, according to General Juan Zarate, chief of the antidrug police.

Terrorists, who are also operating in the Huallaga region, are apparently supporting coca growers to fight the Army and protect their business.

Suriname

Jaggernath Lachmon Holds News Conference

On Promises Fulfilled

FL2608195588 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] Jaggernath Lachmon, chairman of the National Assembly and one of the leaders of the Government Coalition Front, yesterday held a press conference.

The politician declared that he felt it was necessary to hold the press conference because of recent criticisms in the press that the government isn't living up to its election promises. Lachmon said he was very sensitive to accusations that he doesn't keep his word. The Assembly chairman felt that his being one of the leaders of the Front for Democracy and Development makes him obligated to defend the government. Lachmon said the government was doing everything in its power to fulfill the promises.

In the meantime, several promises have already been realized, according to Lachmon. Democracy has been reestablished, the development cooperation treaty with Holland is in operation again, and the doors of the world are again open to Suriname. The government has the ability to solve the social, economic, and financial problems (?too), according to Lachmon. The Front has however taken over an (?empty) treasury [words indistinct] of Suriname there are much more defects than were expected.

The Assembly chairman asked the people to be lenient because the government is doing everything in its power to fulfill its promises.

On Role of Army

FL2608201288 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] Those who don't want peace in Suriname are criminals. This was stated by the chairman of the National Assembly, Jaggernath Lachmon, during a press conference yesterday.

The veteran politician says he was opposed to violence. People, however, have the wrong impression of the role of the national Army in the fight against terrorism in east Suriname. Through the Dutch media and others abroad, our people are being [words indistinct] with this idea.

The Assembly chairman said that (?a truly) constitutional state needs an army to defend its territory and sovereign integrity. Lachmon said the question is what the terrorists are doing in (?war) areas. The destruction of economic objects is unacceptable and that is why the national Army has justly and in accordance with the Constitution received the order to defend the country and its people against terrorist aggression.

On Allocation of Aid

FL2608204188 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] There is a problem in the allocation of the bridge-over aid as was agreed upon with Holland recently. This was stated by Jaggernath Lachmon, chairman of the National Assembly, yesterday during his press conference. Until May next year Suriname will get 78 million guilders balance of payment (?aid) from Holland which will be taken from the funds of the Development Cooperation Treaty of 25 November 1975.

This agreement had been suspended unilaterally by Holland in 1982 but was reactivated in May this year. In July it was agreed that the purchases of goods would be done (?by) the government purchasing board in Holland. The Government of Suriname, however, wants the business sector to do its own purchases. Discussions on this are going on with the Dutch Embassy in Paramaribo, said Lachmon. He expects that the solution would be found shortly.

Meanwhile, Suriname has ordered $3 million worth of basic food items from Brazil because this is an emergency situation, according to Lachmon.

On Aid to Terrorists

FL2608210888 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] After consulting with the Surinamese Government, an official request will be made to the French and Dutch Governments to see to it that through their territories aid does not get (?into terrorism) in our country. This was stated by Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon yesterday during a press conference.

Lachmon said that before the elections of last year there were people who symphathized with Brunswijk because he said he was fighting for democracy. The method of using violence has never been acceptable to me, according to Lachmon, who added that there is no reason any more to fight for the reestablishment of democracy. The Assembly chairman says that through a dialogue with the former government leader, Commander Desi Bouterse, the return to the democratic society has been realized. Lachmon emphasized the peaceful character of [words indistinct] to respect (?for) the commander of the national Army who up to now has literaly lived up to all agreements.

Refugee Repatriation Agreement Signed

FL2608213388 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] The tripartite agreement between Suriname, France, and the United Nations on the repatriation of Surinamese refugees in French Guiana was signed yesterday afternoon. The treaty was signed by Foreign Minister Eddy Sedoc, the French charge d'affaires in Suriname, [name indistinct], and the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, Mr Gordon Lennox.

The tripartite agreement consists of a complete (?work) plan for the voluntary repatriation of the refugees to Suriname and their resettlement. At the moment, approximately 10,000 Surinamese refugees live in refugee camps in French Guiana. These people had to leave their villages because of the terrorist actions of the Brunswijk gang.

The three representatives seem to be very pleased with the signing of the treaty and expressed the hope that the repatriation of the Surinamese refugees can soon commence.

Belgian Minister Visits, Comments on Aid

FL2908203788 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Belgium will not take a patronizing stand in the development cooperation with Suriname. This was declared to the press yesterday afternoon by the Belgian minister of development and cooperation, Andre Geens. Mr Geens arrived here last Friday accompanied by his wife and some other officials to discuss the financing of projects. In 1980, a sum of 500 million Belgian francs was approved, of which over (?330) million francs have already been spent on education and fishery projects.

According to the Belgian minister, despite the help, Suriname is not obligated to Belgium. Discussions between the Belgian minister and the government will begin today, and according to Minister Geens, the financing of economic projects is also an issue on the agenda. The Belgian minister will also pay visits to the districts of Coronie and Nickerie, and hold talks with the business sector. On Thursday coming, a protocol will be signed between Suriname and Belgium, and the delegation leaves on Friday.